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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

12-17-1920

Justice (Vol. 2, Iss. 51)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteous-
ness I hold
fast, and will
not let it go."
—Job. 27.4.

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing
to lose but
your chains."

Vol. II, No. 51.

New York, Friday, Dec. 17, 1920.

Price: 2 Cents

NEEDLE TRADE WORKERS' ALLIANCE

FORMED

Benj. Schlesinger, Max Zuckerman and Thos. Sweeney, Chief Officers of New Alliance.

Another decision of our last convention at Chicago, perhaps the most important one, has been carried out. A union of all the workers' organizations in the needle industry of America was formed.

The name of this new federation is the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America. It represents an army of over 400,000 organized needle workers. The news of the formation of this Alliance was hailed by the labor and general press all over the country as an important industrial event.

On Thursday, Dec. 9th, representatives of five big national trade unions in the needle industries came together at Hotel McAlpin in response to the call issued by President Schlesinger in the name of our International Union. Represented at this conference were our own International Union through delegates Benjamin Schlesinger, Abraham Baroff, Morris Sigman, Jacob Halpern and S. Leffkowitz; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America through delegates S. Hillman, J. Belsinger, A. Shipiloff, J. Potofsky and A. Belman; The United Cloth Hat & Capmakers Union through delegates M. Zaritsky, Max Zuckerman, J. Budish, N. Spier and M. Kaplan; the International Furriers' Union, through M. Kaufman, A. Wenneis, and J. Greenberg; through the Journeymen Tailors' Union, T. Sweeney, J. Bolander, E. Jacobs, E. Eneberg and J. Peters.

President Schlesinger opened the conference by reading the resolution adopted at the Chicago convention, instructing the General Executive Board to issue a call for a needle trades conference. Brother Schlesinger dwelt in his speech upon the fact that all the garment workers in the country have identical interests and that it would be to their benefit to form a federation along the lines proposed by the International Union.

The conference lasted three days and resulted in the formation of an alliance, the adoption of a declaration of principles and a set of working rules for the guidance of the activities of the Alliance. It adopted a resolution condemning the clothing manufacturers of New York for having declared war upon the clothing workers and for having destroyed the machinery of adjustment of disputes in the clothing industry. The Alliance pledged its full aid to the clothing workers in the fight which was forced upon them. An Executive Council, consisting of three mem-

bers from each international union, was elected. Benjamin Schlesinger was elected as President of the new Alliance, Max Zuckerman as Secretary, and Thomas Sweeney as Treasurer.

At the end of the last session, the following preamble was adopted:

Preamble

The International unions of the workers in the needle industries of America, having come together in conference in response to the powerful sentiment existing among the workers of their organizations for the formation of an alliance of all the unions in the clothing trades, have formed a Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America.

The interests of the workers of the needle trades industries are to a great extent similar and identical. Ever since they have been organized, the unions in the needle industry have demonstrated their kinship and solidarity towards each other in times of peace, as well as in times of strife, in the full consciousness that the interests of the workers in the needle

trades are interdependent and closely linked together. This sentiment of solidarity was the basic idea that gave birth to the movement for an alliance of the workers in the needle trades and swept aside all difficulties that lay in the path of its realization.

The formation of an alliance of all the garment unions of America, for defensive and offensive purposes, was always the great objective of the workers in these trades. Its timeliness, nevertheless, was never more emphasized than at present, when strife and struggle confront the needle industries and when the employers exhibit an ever-growing attitude of arrogance and disregard of the interests of the workers. The Needle Trades Workers Alliance of America, representing 400,000 organized workers, will be a power for good exerting a strong and beneficial influence on the garment making industry in a practically unlimited sphere of usefulness and service.

The first conference of the five international organizations in the needle trades, namely, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Furriers' Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and the United Cloth Hat & Capmakers' Union, have therefore adopted the following basic principles of organization:

1. The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America is to be a federal (Continued on Page 8)

Toronto Cloak Ass'n Breaks Agreement

The Association of the Cloak Manufacturers of Toronto, Canada, also joined the parade of agreement-breaking groups of employers. The local cloak manufacturers abrogated the agreement with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union at a conference to which the Union had called them for the purpose of adjusting certain clauses in the agreement. Instead of taking up the demands of the Union, the association put in counter-demand for the reintroduction of piece work. The Union strenuously objected to that, and the association thereupon broke its agreement with the organization.

At the meeting called by the Toronto Joint Board on December 6th, the members of our Toronto locals, after having heard the full report of the conference committee, fully endorsed the stand taken by the Union and pledged full confidence in the officials of the Joint Board in their conduct of future developments in the conflict with the employers.

Vice-President Amdur, who is at present in Toronto, visited New York in the course of last week, and after consultation with President Schlesinger and the members of the New York Board, returned to Toronto to take charge of the local situation.

UNION HEALTH CENTER CELEBRATES OPENING THIS SATURDAY DEC. 18

President Schlesinger and Secretary Baroff to Greet New Institution. Vice-President Wander, Chairman, Commissioner Copeland Will Speak.

The Union Health Center owned by our Locals No. 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 23, 35 and 45, is already doing business at its new home, 131 East 17th Street. The new building has cost our locals about \$100,000 and consists of the medical and dental clinics located heretofore at 31 Union Square.

The official opening of this health institution of our International Union in New York City will take place this Saturday, December 18. Dr. George M. Prior, Director of the Union Health Center, has invited a number of prominent persons interested in the advancement of the health of the masses, to this celebration.

The following speakers are ex-

pected to be present: Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the Chief of the New York Health Department, Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement, Dr. Wm. D. Schieffelin and Dr. Henry Moskowitz. Dr. Prior will, on this occasion, deliver officially to Brother Harry Wander, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, the key of the institution.

Representatives of all our locals in Greater New York and of the most prominent labor organizations of the city will be present at the formal opening of the health center. Committees are expected from the United Hebrew Trades, from the Amalgamated, the Fur-

riers, the Workmen's Circle, and other labor bodies.

The new building of the Union Health Center, while not very large in size, is roomy enough to house all the activities of the center and was remodelled with taste and attractiveness. Our New York membership is invited to visit the place in the course of next week and to see for themselves the clinics located in the building which are provided with all the latest inventions of medical and dental sciences for their accommodation.

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' ATTENTION

Saturday, December 25th is a legal holiday in the Waist and Dress Industry. No member of the waist and dress locals is permitted to work on that day and is entitled to pay for same.

All those who work only five days per week are to stop work on Friday, Dec. 24th at 12 noon and receive pay for full 48 hours, in accordance with the agreement in our industry.

Joint Board Waist and Dress Industry of N. Y.
Morris Sigman,
Gen. Mgr.

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UNITY CENTER STUDENTS, ATTENTION!

The English classes in all Unity Centers will take recess for the Christmas holidays, from Thursday, December 23rd to Monday, January 3rd, 1921, only.

All other courses will continue uninterrupted; and the students and registrants are requested to attend same with regularity and in accordance with our program.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

Increasing Armaments

THE statement by the head of the Japanese delegation at the meeting of the League of Nations that his country cannot consider a reduction of armaments, naval and military, until the United States has stopped increasing its military budget, has created a stir throughout the world. This authoritative statement brought out with bold clearness the fact that in spite of the professions of the politicians that the great European war was fought for the purpose of doing away with wars in the future, the truth of the situation is that all countries, including our own, have been increasing their naval and military armaments.

The gist of interest in connection with this statement is fixed, of course, on a possible conflict between the United States and Japan. Months of negotiations have not in the least assuaged the tension prevailing both on the Pacific Coast and in Japan engendered by respective legislation against Japanese immigration into the Pacific Coast States. That the pronouncement by the head of the Japanese delegation at Geneva carries with it a great deal of substance was further demonstrated by the report made public by Secretary Daniels of the Navy, early this week. In this report, which is obviously influenced by League of Nations propaganda, Secretary Daniels says that 88 new warships, involving an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, will have to be built by the United States in the course of the next three years if America does not get into the peace league. He further says that Japan has begun five more capital naval ships and plans eight others, and winds up with a general plea for the expansion of American power and influence on the Pacific.

The situation is thus made so clear that it requires no particular knowledge of international politics to discern that the imperialistic policy of Japan on one hand, and the protagonists of capital expansion in America on the other hand, are unceasingly and definitely preparing the ground for a conflict between the United States and Japan. It is high time that full light be thrown on all these developments so that the country in general, and organized labor in particular, might know in advance of the subtle designs of the powers of finance and imperialism are in this respect and to be able to ward off the bloody developments that are to come.

Gag Laws Still Remain

ON Monday, December 15th, the House of Representatives at Washington voted unanimously for the repeal of most of the war-time laws, including the Lever Act, by adopting the Volstead Resolution for that purpose, after a short debate. This resolution will very likely be concurred in by the Senate, and will go immediately to President Wilson for signature. It is not expected that the President will veto it, as he had done with a similar resolution shortly before the last session of Congress had closed.

At the eleventh hour, the amendment which included the Lever Act covering all provisions

of the food and rent control acts was dexterously sneaked into the general resolution. Its adoption thus does away with whatever little federal control over food and rent profiting there was; it abolishes the Federal Bureau of Inspection that have been engaged in investigating cases of individual price-gouging, as well as the activities of unscrupulous wholesalers in food products.

But this is not all! It is most interesting that the legislators in Washington—the Republican majority and the Democratic minority as well—have taken pains to exempt from this resolution, the Trading with the Enemy Act, otherwise known as the Espionage Law, and a few other provisions which give the Federal Government authority to exercise censorship and prohibition over fundamental civic liberty. The despicable Espionage Law thus still remains on the statute books in spite of the fact that by the letter and spirit of the adopted resolution it is clearly declared that the state of war has long terminated and there is no rhyme nor reason for the existence of any war-time laws.

It is obvious, therefore, that the powers that be will strain every effort to retain these liberty-strangling acts as long as possible, and probably continue them under one form or another even after peace had been officially declared.

The Wolves Shedding Their Lambskins

NOW that the breach is definite and the opposing forces in the clothing industry are lined up against each other in battle formation, it is interesting to observe that the clothiers' association, who had hitherto under one or another pretense endeavored to conceal their true object in declaring war upon the union, has now come out with a clear-cut statement of their aims. In a general statement to the press, issued a few days ago, the association of clothing manufacturers of New York City minces no words in stating its open hostility to organized labor and its desire to bring back conditions of a long-forgotten past into the industry.

Not only do the manufacturers want to reintroduce piece work, but they also insist upon the introduction of a detestable system of task work. "We propose," they say, "that the conferences with the union be continued only upon the condition that the union agree that the workers shall be held individually responsible for a daily standard of production to be agreed upon, and that the manufacturers be permitted to discharge incompetent and inefficient help." How such a proposal would work out in practice can be left to the imagination of those who are familiar with the standardized type of employer in the clothing industry, once he were to be given such absolute power over the workers.

Of course, they are for the "abolition of the present weak work system with its attendant evils, the abolition of the limitation of apprentices, the absolute right of discharge, the revival of the sub-contracting system, and the elimination of the representative of the union from the shop." An analysis of these demands, in

the light of the past experience in the clothing industry, would reveal only a determination, on the part of the employers to return to the times when chaos, intermingled with continuous striking and lack of order, were the prevailing features in the clothing industry of New York. The manufacturers are also unqualifiedly opposed to the creation of a board of arbitration in the industry on the flimsy pretext that such a board would transfer the authority over industrial matters to outside persons.

This statement by the manufacturers, while brutal and crude, is nevertheless refreshing because of its frankness. It will give the public at large an opportunity to understand clearly the true objects of the new union-smashing policy of the clothing bosses of New York City.

Congress Again in Session

CONGRESS is assembled again for its short and final session. From the point of view of organized labor, however, this session promises to be quite as fruitless as the longer session that preceded it. Neither the Republican Majority nor the Democratic Minority are apparently in a mood to declare themselves, if they ever will, on the vital questions affecting labor in this country just at present.

A few matters of general interest are, nevertheless, assured of consideration at this session. In a spirit of gentleness towards persons whose annual income is \$100,000 and over, the Surtax Income Tax will be considerably decreased on the ground that "it has not fulfilled the theoretical expectations upon which it was enacted." This decrease in the surtax of large incomes will be met by an increase in the income tax on small incomes. There will be additional stamp taxes, new taxes on gasoline, increased taxes on theatrical admissions, motion picture films, tobacco of all kinds, candy, musical instruments and a number of other necessities, for meeting the enormous budget amounting to \$4,000,000,000 contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is also quite certain that an immigration bill of a more or less drastic nature will be passed by Congress. It is not likely that the original bill for putting a ban on immigration for a year will be accepted by the Senate. It would not be at all surprising that the original proposal will be shelved entirely, because it is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, as there is little mood in the upper house of Congress to tolerate anything that emanates from organized labor.

A number of bills to relieve the situation of the farmers, owing to the slump in wholesale prices of wheat and other grain, have been introduced in Congress, and some of them will quite likely be passed. It is safe, however, to assume that whatever relief there will be given to the farmers will be made not at the expense of the grain jobbing and cornering combinations, but at the expense of the individual consumer in city or town.

It is quite remarkable that not a single measure of importance affecting labor has been even proposed at this Congressional session. If anything at all, a spirit of almost open hostility to labor pervades the hall of Congress and there is hardly any attempt on the part of the "people's representatives" to counsel it.

Long Day in Industry Condemned

THE twelve-hour day in industry still prevalent in the great mills and smelting plants of the steel and copper trusts is the subject of the report of an investigation undertaken by the Taylor Society, a leading organization of industrial engineers. The report condemns the long day in industry as uneconomic and inefficient, and recommends instead a three shift system, indicating its advantages and general benefits for all factors in industry. It must be observed that the Taylor Society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Institute of Electrical Engineers, under whose auspices this investigation was made, are not organizations with outcast sympathies for labor. These engineers have in mind principally efficiency, output and economy of production. In their report they say in part:

"At this time, when many steel companies are laying off large numbers of men, the question is being pertinently raised as to why any job need be twelve hours long. England has given up the 12-hour day in her steel industry, and so have France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Belgium and Spain. There is no other American industry which, like the steel plant, works the majority of its men 12 hours a day." The report goes on to say that in the 20 American steel plants which are now running on a three-shift basis, working their men only 8 hours per day, the men have been so glad to get the shorter hours that they have been willing to make substantial concessions in their daily wage, which makes the increase in total cost for the finished product quite negligible.

Whether or not the labor cost has risen slightly, or remains stationary on account of the change from the two shift to the three shift system, it appears that the companies which have made the change generally state that they are glad they have made it because of more satisfactory relationship attained. From the point of view of individual freedom and development and from the standpoint of national power and culture, the argument against the 12-hour day is simply unanswerable. It was the argument brought forth last year in the great struggle of the steel workers against their employers, the argument which has for a time fallen on deaf ears and met with failure. Public opinion at that time, incited by the press of the country, was lined up against the workers and for the retention of the 12-hour day in the steel industry. It is only eloquent testimony to the great worth of the steel workers' cause that this impartial report of industrial engineers fully substantiates today the contentions of the steel strikers of 1919 and lends to their cause tremendous strength and substance.

THE CLERKS' CHRISTMAS EVE DANCE

The Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union, Local 130, are having their First Annual Ball at Stuyvesant Casino on December 24th. Christmas Eve, to celebrate their First Anniversary. They expect to make this affair a big success and have engaged a fine band of jazz artists who promise to make things lively throughout the evening. The motto for the evening will be "Watch your step." All members of the International are invited to attend and will be assured of a

Educational Comment and Notes

Most of the students of the Workers' University have received outlines for the various courses. It would be in place here to give in brief an explanation for these outlines and why the students should take advantage of these carefully prepared notes and follow these closely in the course of the lectures.

A year ago, when the Educational Department endorsed this system of outlines, the object was to give to those of our members who have not had an opportunity to obtain a systematic education and who might find it difficult to follow the instructions, the advantage of carefully prepared notes. Considering that there are no text books for these courses written for this type of student, the Educational Department first asked every teacher on its faculty to prepare an outline which would serve as a guide to our members. These outlines gradually developed to the point where they serve as text books.

These outlines will be distributed at every session on every subject, and we expect that, after proper corrections and elaborations have been made, every student will carefully preserve these notes in the form of a textbook for future use. We would urge upon our students to buy a loose-leaf book, which may be had for about 50 cents, and keep in it all the outlines and notes of our courses.

Workers' University

The benefit which our members are deriving from the subjects presented to them by men and women who have done research work in certain fields, and who have accumulated first-hand information along their particular lines, was demonstrated Sunday morning, December 12th, at 10:30, when a great number of our members assembled to listen to the discussions given by Mr. Robert Bruere, of the Bureau of Industrial Research, on the present coal situation. The form of organization and the problems of the United Mine Workers were discussed, and our members obtained a clear idea of the entire coal situation.

On Sunday morning, December 19th, at 10:30, another member of the Bureau of Industrial Research, Mr. Savel Zimand, the well-known writer and investigator, will discuss with the class "Trade Unionism and the Workers' Councils." Mr. Zimand will take up how the development of an organization including all workers of an industry be perfected to make the influence of Trade Unionism effective in the government of industry.

We hope that none of our members will miss the unusual opportunity of getting first-hand information on such a vital subject as the one Mr. Zimand has chosen to discuss with the students of the Workers' University. We are very thankful to the Bureau of Industrial Research for the service which they are extending to us presenting such interesting and timely subjects to our members.

The successful start of the class on "Trade Union Policies", under Dr. Leo Wolman of the New School for Social Research was very gratifying. Our members

know that Dr. Wolman is one of the best teachers which could have been secured for this subject. Besides his academic qualifications, Dr. Wolman has made a study of trade union policies, and has especially prepared this course for our members. The classroom last Saturday was overcrowded with students who eagerly followed Dr. Wolman in his discussion. He will discuss with the class the general factors which have a more or less common influence on the character and development of trade unions; such factors as expansions and contractions in business, the business and financial organization of industry, the educational system of the country, etc. An attempt will be made to concentrate attention on the Ladies' Garment Industry, where the necessary material is available. Where such material is not at hand, analogous material at other points will be studied and the differences and similarities pointed out.

OUT OF TOWN

Philadelphia

On Friday evening, December 17th, at White's Auditorium, 15th Street south of Chestnut, Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky will deliver his third lecture on "Die Role fin das Yiddische Volk in die Welt Kultur." This course of lectures has been arranged by the Educational Committee of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, and is well attended by local members in that city.

On Friday evening, December 11th, the educational circle of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, held their second social gathering. A very interesting musical program was arranged. Master Morris Sood entertained the members with a group of violin selections, and Mr. M. Spritzman recited several humorous readings. There were introductory remarks by Mr. Elms Reisberg of the Waistmakers' Union.

Prof. John Cowper Powys will begin his course of lectures for Local 15 on Jan. 7th, and will include the life and works of Romain Rolland, Strindberg, Tolstoy and Turgenieff. This course promises to be of tremendous interest to our members in Philadelphia, and no doubt they will welcome with enthusiasm Prof. Powys' vivid talks.

Cleveland

Activities in the Educational Department of our Cleveland members is now well under way. Members who are out of work have organized a class to study, and visit large industrial plants, and use the information gathered for discussion in their class in economics. Other such classes are being formed, at which professors of sociology of Oberlin College have consented to talk to our members on current economic problems.

UNITY CENTERS

Sunday, December 20

In the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street near 1st Avenue, Max Levin will take up in his class in economics the History of the Labor Movement in England from 1845-89. The class will study the trade union theories during that period, the model union, and the beginnings of the Trades Union Congress.

In the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 64, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, Mr. Solon DeLeon will take up in his class in economics "Profit, and Its Success." The class will study the relation of profit to production and its returns to capital.

Tuesday, December 21

In the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street, Mr. Solon DeLeon will discuss in his course in economics "Profit and Its Sources." The class will study the relation of profit to production and its returns to capital.

In the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd Street near Fifth Avenue, Mr. A. L. Wilbert will take up "Towns and Cities as an Economic Institution," discussing with the class the town under the feudal system, how it developed under the industrial system, and the characteristics of the cities today as a part of the capitalistic order.

In the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, Miss Theresa Wolfson will continue her class in economics, taking up woman's place in organized industry.

In the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Dr. Margaret Daniels will discuss the History of the Labor Movement in France.

In the Lower Unity Center, P. S. 43, 135th Street and Brown Place, Miss Levin will continue his course in economics, discussing the History of the Labor Movement in England.

In the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street near 1st Avenue, Miss Eva Cohen will meet her groups for gymnasium practice.

Wednesday, December 22

In the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Miss Frances Wolfson conducts her class in physical training.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. who are studying with Dr. Beard of the New School for Social Research will meet for their weekly instruction.

Thursday, December 23

In the East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street near 1st Avenue, Miss Ellen A. Kennan will take up in class Modern Literature and the Drama, "Change" by J. O. Francis.

In the Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street, there will be gymnasium practice at 6:30 with Miss Margaret Scully.

In the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd Street near Fifth Avenue, Miss Mary Ruth Cohen meets her groups for physical training.

Dr. R. Walling of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene will conclude his course of health lectures with the subject: "Tuberculosis and the Care of the Eyes." This lecture takes place at 7:45.

In the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, Dr. Jerome Meyers of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene will give an interesting talk on "Cancer"; its nature; possible causes; frequency, symptoms, and treatment. This talk takes place at 8 o'clock.

In the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Dr. Rudolph Rapp, also of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, will talk on "Tuberculosis and the Care of the Eyes." This lecture takes place

WITH THE WAIST & DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Extract from Minutes, Dec. 10)

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and roll call, a communication was read from Local No. 50, asking for admission to the Joint Board. Referred to the Board of Directors. The recommendations adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors on December 8th, with reference to the Ross & Yuni shop, General Waist Co., Cecil Costume Co., Piermont shop strike were approved.

The settling of the disputes in the Progressive shop without a strike, and the calling of a strike in the shop of Hauptman & Isaacs because they were found doing work for a strack shop and a union jobber, were also approved.

The report of the Committee of Three on the appointment of officers was as follows:

Brother J. Hochman, Manager of Independent Department; Brother I. Horowitz, Manager of Association Department; Miss Sarah Camden, Main Office Complaint Department; Miss Olga Beckman, Downtown Complaint Department and Dues Clerk; Miss Bessie Friedman, Brownsville Office; Miss Moskowitz, Brooklyn Office.

The report of the Committee of Three, which was elected to investigate the request of Local No. 58, submitted its recommendations to the J. B. which were approved.

The following members were elected to serve on the Board of Directors:

Mollie Friedman, Local No. 25; Louis Cohen, Pressers' Branch.

Brother Louis Shapiro was elected to serve on the Organization Committee.

Brother Leon Galasso was elected to serve on the Finance Committee.

Brother Morris Sigman, General Manager, gave a brief outline of his observations since his official connection with the Joint Board.

He stated that from a conversation he had had with the leaders of the Dress Manufacturers' Association, it appears that they are inclined to come together with the Joint Board on the renewal of the agreement; that no constructive work has as yet been done by the Joint Board because the officers were not ready and because Local No. 25 could not stand in its quota of business agents owing to the election of a new executive board. Brother Sigman also stated that he had conferred with the managers of the Independent Department and the Association Department and that a tentative plan, covering the division of districts for the incoming business agents, also a plan for the activities of the Organization Committee, had been drawn up by them. Brother Sigman suggested that it was time for the Joint Board to take up the very important question of the renewal of agreements in the waist and dress industry, and he urged that the Joint Board attend to this matter at its next meeting.

at 7:30.

In the Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, 135th Street and Brown Place, Miss Blanche Lynch conducts her class in physical training.

In the Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 64, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, Miss Loretta Ritter will meet her groups for gymnasium practice.

A Labor Weekly

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B. SCHLESINGER, President
A. YANOFSKY, Editor
ABRAHAM TIVIM, Business Mgr.

MAX D. DANIEL, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

WELCOME NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' ALLIANCE

The new workers' alliance in the needle trades is not a premature, ly born child. The workers in the needle trades have for years nurtured the idea and the dream of a federation of all the unions in the industry. Neither has it come an hour too late. That its arrival is an event of first magnitude was fully attested to by the first page publicity given to it by the press of the country and by the crafty designs of its enemies to put it out of the way even before it had grown into full maturity!

The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance arrived at the proper hour, wholesome of limb and sound of heart, and, judging from indications, it will fill an important niche in our labor movement. We say this primarily not because it was our International that had first called this alliance into life, though we cannot, in frankness, deny ourselves a certain measure of self-gratification and pride on that account. We nevertheless assert at the same time that the newly born alliance is not an infant prodigy, not a child that is already the embodiment of all that is great and noble. Indeed, we would have been doubtful of its future, if anyone were to claim such fabulous gifts and qualities for it.

The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance is but an ordinary, healthy offspring, with normal promise for healthy development. Those who expect it to take the place of all the internationals in the garment industries and who might become disappointed on account of its logical limitations, certainly have queer ideas concerning the working out of natural processes. Such a phenomenal alliance of their fancy could have been only a paper creation, without a chance to exist. None of the internationals in the needle trades, we presume, feel so superannuated as to be ready to abdicate in favor of any new arrival, even though sprung from their own midst.

Fortunately, the alliance formed in the needle trades lays no claims to such abnormality. It is no greater, stronger or wiser than what it normally should be, and its creators value it just because of the fact that it fully meets their anticipations and is here to occupy the place for which it was meant. And this is the best bond for its existence and growth, the best omen for the increasing guardianship and care on the part of those who created it, and of reciprocal action by it that will justify its coming into being in the field of organized labor in the needle industry. The needle trades alliance has arrived without exaggerated pretenses and is therefore bound to succeed. It does not attempt to usurp any of the autonomy of the component internationals, but holds out a bonder promise to aid them by word and act at a time when counsel and aid are needed, and when the wisdom of its collective leadership is of supreme value.

Those who know of what importance calm collective action is to the life of any labor organization in crucial times, will certainly not undervalue the fact that the internationals in the needle workers' Alliance will now be able to take counsel in hours of stress and decision with the very best their leadership could muster at the head of the new alliance. The supreme cabinet in the needle trades will not, however, limit itself to advisory activity only. It will embody in itself the aggregate strength of all our unions, ready to come to the aid of any of its affiliated parts when threatened by adversaries. The alliance represents 400,000 organized men and women, and that lends to it the full weight and prestige of this great army of workers.

These are in brief the aims of the Alliance. It is the realized dream of the workers in the needle trades. Our labor movement may well feel that the action of the fighting agency makes it unquerable and invulnerable to whatever wily and crafty attacks the enemy might launch at it. The working rules for the Alliance were laid out and prepared after thorough debate, by the best and ablest men in our movement, and around its cradle there were gathered the builders of our oldest and strongest unions who have contributed to labor's cause all their energies, tact and abilities.

At the head of the new Alliance there were elected Benjamin Schlesinger of our International, as President; Max Zuckerman of the United Capmakers, as Secretary; and Thomas Sweeney, of the Journeymen Tailors, as Treasurer. Twelve more were elected to the Executive Council of the Alliance. The personnel of the Executive Council is, needless to assert, the strongest guarantee that the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance is a new factor of tremendous importance to the life of the great masses of garment workers. These, we are confident, will receive with unbounded joy the news of a federated alliance in their trades formed for the purpose of promoting the intelligent and far-reaching aspirations of our labor movement.

THE EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS ANSWERED

There was one passage in the reply sent by President Schlesinger to the Swiss Embroidery Manufacturers last week which we deem of particular importance. We would draw again the attention of our readers to it and invite its careful consideration by the employers in all our industries.

The embroidery manufacturers addressed a request to our Inter-

national to confer with them regarding a proposed substantial reduction in the wages of their employees. Mr. Einstein, the president of the employers' association, motivated this request on the ground that the public "will not pay any more the former prices."

To which President Schlesinger replies with unmistakable clarity: "Wages are, after all, only one element in the determination of the cost of commodities. A fair and rational readjustment of industrial conditions and relations must be based upon a full and accurate survey of all these factors and upon the principle that all waste be eliminated, all profits limited to a reasonable rate and all wages adjusted to meet the reasonable needs of the workers as above defined. If your Association is willing to undertake such a joint survey of all phases of the embroidery industry and to open the business books of its members for that purpose, our Union will gladly cooperate with you in the effort to establish rational conditions and fair relations."

These few words contain, we believe, the entire program adopted by our International with regard to the demand for reducing wages on the part of our employers. We say to them: You demand lower wages for your men, so that coats, skirts or waists become cheaper! Very well. We are ready to consider it, provided you are ready to cut down your own swollen profits at the same time. We want assurances to that effect; we want access to your books. Are you ready for it? If yes, we shall deal with you squarely; if you deny us this, you need not come around with proposals for reducing the wages of your workers.

CLEVELAND CLOAK UNION REPULSES ATTACK ON WAGES

The writer of these lines was not present at the hearings before the Board of Referees in Cleveland during last week. The reading of the memoranda submitted by Vice President Perlstein to the referees, on the subject of the workers' earnings and their right to an increase, however, cannot fail to give convincing proof of its strength, equity, logic and masterly presentation of facts. We cannot imagine that the pleadings of this case could have been improved upon. We fail to understand, indeed, how after having heard Vice President Perlstein's argument, the Cleveland employers could have, in reason, mastered sufficient temerity to insist upon a reduction in wages for their workers.

The Cleveland employers have, however, soon reorganized, the weakness of their position and have shortly thereafter withdrawn their counterdemands, probably realizing that the referees had no other way but to render a decision in favor of the Union.

We congratulate the Cloakmakers of Cleveland upon the fact that they have succeeded in remaining steadfast by their demands at the present time. Of course, Vice President Perlstein has contributed a good deal toward the favorable decision rendered by the referees. We know, nevertheless, that Perlstein's earnest and impressive appeal would not have produced the attained results had the referees and the employers not known that the Cloakmakers' Union of Cleveland was ready at the first signal by its leaders to leave the shops and to fight to the last against the encroachments and upon their earning standards.

This was probably the most telling argument delivered against the attack upon the wages of the Cleveland Cloakmakers.

THE INTERNATIONAL'S NEW HOME

The purchasing of a new home by the International to house its ever-widening activities, came even sooner than what we had expected. It is a mighty pleasant feeling, aside from the sense of convenience and comfort, to live in one's own home and to escape forever the insecurity and worries of tenancy. It must also be considered that the purchase of this house is bound to result in greater economy. The new home will give the International three times as much space as it occupies now, and a number of its activities that are conducted outside will now find place in its own home.

Of course, it could have been even better. There is no reason why the offices of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union and of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, and of many other of our unions, could not be housed together in one great building of ten or twelve stories. This is apparently a little too soon to expect for the present. Things of such magnitude cannot be done in a hurry. We have in this new achievement by our International sufficient cause to feel perfectly gratified that our general office will in a comparatively short time be able to greet its friends at a house warming party in its own building.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING STOPPED IN GARFIELD, N. J.

Garfield is a little town in New Jersey and the authorities of that town do not believe in free speech or free assembly. They proved this last week by refusing to let the International hold a meeting there. The meeting was called for Thursday night and was to be held in a church chapel. Circulars in Italian and English were given out, calling the workers to the meeting, and the meeting was also advertised in the local press. Yet, after all the arrangements were made, the Mayor and the Chief of Police refused absolutely to let the meeting take place.

Over 200 people came to the hall on the night of the meeting, and when they learned that the police refused to let the meeting take place, they expressed their indig-

nation in unmistakable words. The resentment against the bosses of Garfield, who were responsible for this shameful affair, is very great among the workers. The effect upon them was, however, just the opposite the employers thought it would be. The arrogance of the authorities did not scare them, but made them more interested in the Union.

The employers of Garfield may be sure that the International Union is not going to be kept out of there. The matter was already taken up by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, who will see that the right of holding meetings in Garfield, is not denied to us. Very shortly another meeting will be arranged in Garfield and we are sure that all the garment workers of the town will be there.

Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

V.
Every step that I made in Moscow was replete with interest to me. Everything that my eyes beheld and every sound that I heard, it seemed to me, could serve as a theme for a separate article. The entire trend of human history was turned topsy-turvy in Russia during the past three years. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that the fate of humanity is, to a great extent, being determined through the daily occurrences of the capital of the big Socialist republic, the first-ever attempted by mankind.

My notes contain material sufficient for dozens of articles, and I hope to be able to utilize it. The event that has made the strongest impression on me while in Moscow, however, was my visit to the head of the Socialist Revolution—Lenin. This impression is so strong on my mind that I can hardly attempt to relate anything else in connection with my stay in Moscow before I had shared it with my readers.

When I first came to Moscow, several important personages in the Soviet administration promised me that they would endeavor to make it possible for me to meet Lenin. "Lenin will surely receive you," they were all assuring me. But when it would take, they said, at least a week, and perhaps a great deal longer. Lenin is more preoccupied than all the Tsars that Russia ever had put together, and to arrange for a meeting with him would take a long time. It happened also that just at that time the quarterly congress of the V-Z-K (The All-Russian Central Committee of the Soviets) has assembled at Moscow—the supreme body of authority in Soviet Russia, the body that elects all the commissars and Lenin and has the power of recalling them at its will.

So I made up my mind to be patient and bussed myself with a great many other things. The meeting, however, came about much sooner than I expected. I came to Moscow on Tuesday, Sept. 28, and on the following Friday some friends took me to be present at a plenary meeting of the V-Z-K. As a rule these meetings are not open to the public, but it so happened that that particular meeting was not of an executive nature. Sankor Nuorteva supplied me with an admission ticket and I went there in company with Shachno Epstein—a former New York labor editor—and Simon Ogursky.

The hall of the meeting was in one of the buildings of the famous Kremlin, that section of Moscow where most of the historic Russian churches and palaces are found and where Tsars were crowned in bygone days. The hall is now known as "Sverdlov Hall," after the first chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist republic, who died two years ago. The hall is exceptionally beautiful and decorated with flags and citations from Karl Marx and Lenin's works. Streamers of bunting with mottos in various languages ran across the big hollowed ceiling from one wall to another. A huge portrait of Sverdlov hung over the platform.

Upon the platform, occupying the first four rows seats, there sat the members of the Committee

Back of them there were seated the most important Commissars and some of the prominent Soviet leaders. At the very front I observed the chairman, the well-known Kalinin who was on several occasions reported as dead but who makes the impression of a man who has not 've slightest ambition to be counted among the dead. In fact, a livelier chairman than Kalinin would be hard to find. Just before the meeting opened I stood in the fore room with Epstein and Ogursky chatting over my chances to meet Lenin. Ogursky suggested that we send a note to Lenin embodying such a request. We did so and emphasized in that note that the time of my stay in Moscow was very limited and that an early audience would be very much desirable. The note was signed by Epstein and Ogursky and was handed over to Ogursky as he entered the hall. (Lenin was not present at that meeting). Ogursky introduced me to Kalinin and Kalinin promised that he would see Lenin late in the evening and would turn the note over to him.

That meeting of V-Z-K contained but little of interest to me, as it consisted of a very lengthy report rendered by Foreign Secretary Chicherin on the negotiations between Krassin and Lloyd George and the peace preliminaries with the Poles, concerning which the newspapers have fully reported several days before. Nevertheless, the audience listened to the details of the report with profound interest. After the meeting we all went home. I came to my hotel at eleven o'clock and went to sleep. A half hour later I heard a knock on the door. I jumped out of bed and beheld in front of me the commandant of the hotel who informed me that I was being called to the telephone. The only word that I understood from his rather excited harangue was the word "telephone." I also heard the words "Vladimir Ylyich," but, of course, their meaning was totally obscure to me.

I reached the telephone booth in a few minutes and heard again the mysterious words "Vladimir Ylyich" and also my own name. I tried to speak English and German—I even attempted Jewish—but it was of no avail. The voice from the other end spoke in Russian, and kept on telling something about "Vladimir Ylyich" and "Schlesinger." So, of course, I had to hang up the receiver and I look for someone who would assist me. I dressed and began making my way to the "Metropole Hotel" where the Foreign Office was located and where Nuorteva has his office. (Nuorteva usually works until 3-4 o'clock in the morning). But before I succeeded in getting to the ground floor I ran into Nuorteva and a minute later Ogursky who were racing to reach me.

It appeared that the person who was telephoning to me was no one else but Lenin's private secretary. Vladimir Ylyich Ulanov was the real name of Lenin, the latter pseudonym having been adopted by him in the underground revolutionary days. In Soviet Russia they call him, however, plain Vladimir Ylyich, as a token of

fondness and admiration. As I could not make myself understood on the telephone to his secretary, Lenin ordered that Ogursky be notified, and a number of other places, including the Foreign Office where I was supposed to have been listed as a foreigner, were also called up. When Lenin received our note from Kalinin he expressed a wish to see me without delay. It was about half past eleven already and it would take another hour to reach him. But, of course, Lenin's call had to be obeyed.

He lives in the Kremlin, not a great distance from the Savoy. But when one takes into account the number of guards and offices one must pass before reaching his office, the exhibiting of passes and the endless process of identification, the delay is understandable. (This guarding of Lenin became especially intensified after Dora Kaplan, a young Jewish girl had attempted to take his life in 1918). My trip, however, was made considerably shorter, as Lenin's secretary notified all sentries in advance that I was about to pass through, and it was sufficient for me to mention my name to receive a courteous acknowledgment and permission to move ahead. I went together with Ogursky and his knowledge of both Russian and English made matters still easier for me. When I reached Lenin's main office, his library, the sanctum of the present Russian Government, it was exactly twelve o'clock midnight.

Lenin's library was located in a big, well furnished room. He sat before an enormous flat mahogany desk with his back to the wall. The wall is full of shelves crowded with books and the desk is deluged with books, newspapers, brochures and papers. There is a beautiful electric lamp on the desk, and I noticed that it was the only lamp that was lit in the room though there were several others there.

I came into the room together with Ogursky. Lenin, of course, knew that we were coming and he immediately rose to greet us. Before I realized it I knew that we kissed each other, Russian style, and it appeared so simple, so matter-of-course like to me. Lenin made the impression of a man about fifty. He is of somewhat stocky build. In the center of his head there is a noticeable bald spot, and his blond hair are considerably shot with a gray mixture. He wears a small goatee; his face is round, though somewhat wider from ear to ear than from forehead to jaw; his eyes are kind and laughing, especially when he is engaged in conversation. Lenin laughs very frequently, giving a start every time something strikes him particularly funny.

In the course of the two hours that I spent in his library I never, for one instance, noticed a cloud or a feeling of intense emotion on his face. I am told that in debate he looks altogether different, and when I later read some of his polemics I thought myself that they were written by a different man than the one that spoke to me on that night. The flaming attacks upon his opponents from his

pen present a totally different picture of the man who so amiably and pleasantly spent two hours with me. But it is a fact that in private life and discussion he is the most fatherly and kindly person. (He gave me at parting one of his latest brochures and inscribed his and my name and date upon it.)

I regarded my meeting with Lenin as biggest thing of my trip to Moscow and had figured that as soon as I would be informed of the day of the audience that I would prepare a written list of questions and be completely at ease during our conversation. As the appointment came without due warning I felt ill at ease, like a student called into the examination room without having been given a chance to prepare myself. My uneasiness, however, did not last long. After two minutes talking with him I thought I knew Lenin for a number of years; not only knew him, but that we were friends and comrades for a long time. There was not a trace of ceremony or officiality about the entire affair. We kept on constantly interrupting each other and breaking into one another's talk. And then his reassuring smile and laughter! There was something genuinely bewitching about it. I imagine that if I were to have stopped to ask myself during that conversation for a moment—Is this the Lenin before whom the whole world is trembling? that I might have become embarrassed and would have continued with less ease. But such question never entered my mind. It was only after I had left him and given myself an account of his personality, that it dawned on me that this was the most interesting event in my life.

I knew before hand that I could speak English with him and this was the language that we used throughout our talk.

LECTURES IN JEWISH BY LOCALS 1 AND 9

A series of 14 lectures were arranged by the Joint Educational Committee of Locals 1 and 9, to be held in Yiddish on Friday evenings in different sections of the city. These lectures will be of great educational value to the members, and will deal with current economic and labor questions.

The first of these lectures will take place Friday evening, December 17th, at 8 P. M., at the Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway. The topic will be "The Shop Steward Movement," lecturer, I. Hymen.

The second lecture will take place on Friday, December 24th, at 8 P. M., in the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street. Mr. H. Burgin will lecture on "Socialism and Guild Socialism."

The third lecture will be given on Friday, December 31st, at 8 P. M., in the London Casino Hall, 3875 Third Avenue. Mr. H. Lag will lecture on "New Thoughts in the American Labor Movement."

The other lectures will be announced later.

Health Talks

By DR. I. A. GALDSTON

VENTILATION AND THE SHOP
Life is impossible without air, food and water. The last two the body can store, but it cannot do without air.

We eat but three meals, but we breathe eighteen times a minute. We can fast for weeks, but we cannot remain without air for more than a few minutes. To live we must breathe, breathe correctly, and breathe fresh clean air. Few of us fail to breathe; fewer breathe correctly, but fewer still breathe enough fresh air.

We are especially neglectful in our shops. Seldom do we find a shop in which the ventilation is adequate. And yet what is as important as fresh air! To breathe fresh air, full of Oxygen, means to keep the fires of our engine burning. To breathe foul, vitiated air, means to choke by degrees. The failure of most workers to appreciate the importance of proper ventilation can be explained in two ways: one is the lack of information; and the other is misinformation. Yet the whole matter is simple.

The human body is like an engine; it must have food to burn, and fresh air to keep the fires going. Without food there can be no fire, nor can there be one without fresh air. Air consumed must contain Oxygen, and fresh air contains it in sufficient quantities. The air that we inhale gives off Carbon Dioxide which is poisonous; hence fresh air must be breathed in after each exhalation.

The average person needs 3,000 cubic feet of air an hour. Multiply this by the number of persons employed in your shop and you will get an idea of how much air is required for the total consumption. In all probability the air required for the total consumption will be greater than the cubic space of your shop. To secure this needed amount of air keep the air moving by keeping your windows open. You will then have all the fresh air you need.

Remember the following points: Air must not only be fresh, but also warm, and moist. Do not have a draught blowing over your head. Draughts may cause sudden chilling. Draughts carry dust and dust carries germs. Keep windows open above and below, and open them some distance away from where you work.

By putting a cardboard at an angle at your window, you can cause the wind to blow at your ceiling instead of your back. That will keep the air still and you comfortable. Remember also that

Pneumonia, Influenza, and Tuberculosis are prevented, to a large extent, by big doses of fresh air.

Let your shop have for its watch word: Air, more air, and still more air.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Delegates from Italian and American labor organizations formed defense committees here for Sacco and Vanzetti. These committees will co-operate with the Workers' Defense Union to spread the story of the frame-up of the Boston labor agitators, and to raise money for the necessary legal defense.

The delegates representing local unions of the labor organizations in New York, were addressed by speakers from Boston who told the story of the frame-up. The delegates voted unanimously to take immediate steps to raise money and spread the story in order to save the two innocent men from being railroaded to the electric chair.

At the conclusion of the delegates conference, telegrams were sent to the imprisoned men conveying a message of encouragement and assurance that the labor movement was solidly behind them.

Similar Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committees of all trades will be formed throughout the country, it was stated.

Abraham Cahan

Editor of "The Forward"

December 22, 1920.

will lecture on -

"Current Literature in England and America"

RAND SCHOOL

8:30 P. M.

ADMISSION 25c.

Amalgamated Clothes System

A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

CONDUCTED BY THE ORGANIZED CLOTHING WORKERS OF NEW YORK

Buy Direct from the Workers!
Help Defeat the Open Shop!

Suits and Overcoats

\$32 TO \$50

Ready to wear and made to measure, of the best woolsens, all custom tailored.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

Amalgamated Clothes System

827 BROADWAY,

Second Floor

ATTENTION.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

The Publication Department of the International is making a determined effort to perfect its mailing lists and circulation departments to the end that every member of the International will get his weekly paper in the language in which he desires it.

This is no simple matter. It not only requires the efforts of the office staff, but cannot be successful unless it has the co-operation of the readers of the publication. Very often we receive complaints from people who insist they are not receiving the paper, and, upon investigation, we find that they have moved and have not notified the office of their new address. At other times, they notify the office of their removal, but do not give the old address nor their ledger number, nor the local to which they belong, making it extremely difficult for the office to make the change.

The Publication Department requests the readers of "Justice" to bear in mind the following points of information and apply them in the specific instances as they arise:—

1. If you move, send your new address to the Publication Department. Do not fail to also include the old address, your ledger number and the local to which you belong.
2. If you are not receiving the publication, notify us immediately, giving the information as required in No. 1.
3. If you are not receiving the publication in the language desired, make a request that the paper be changed, again giving the information required in Nos. 1 and 2.
4. IT IS PREFERABLE AT ALL TIMES THAT CHANGES OF ADDRESS, CHANGES OF PUBLICATION AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS WITH THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT BE CONDUCTED THROUGH THE LOCAL UNION. THIS WILL ENABLE THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT TO AVOID DUPLICATION.

Locals are requested to make it a practice of filling out the Change of Address slips and mailing them to the office each week.

If the Publication Department receives this co-operation, there is no doubt that the system of mailing the weeklies to the membership will be much improved, even to the point of giving complete satisfaction to all.

ABRAHAM TUVIM, Manager.

CHRISTMAS EVE

GRAND ANNUAL BALL

given by the

LADIES' GARMENT CLERKS, LOCAL 130

at STUYVESANT CASINO

142 Second Avenue, N. Y.

Friday Evening, December 24, 1920

Music by Fiddler's Jazz Band

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Don't Forget the Rand School Ball

THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

With the first signs of work in the Cloak and Suit shops, the situation for our members has improved considerably. A number of complaints against Protective Association houses which were held back on account of the slackness in the industry are now being adjusted to the satisfaction of our members.

Those of the manufacturers who entertained the idea that since the agreement between the union and Protective Association was abrogated, that they could fire our members as they pleased, have learned that the dull season is not permanent and that all such injustices against union men must be rectified. We have all reasons to believe that in the future the employers will avoid antagonizing our union and its members.

At last Monday's meeting of the Waist and Dress Branch of Local No. 10, the membership approved of the constitution of the newly formed Joint Board in the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, with only one modification. This was referred to the delegates with a view of changing the clause. It was thought the reading of the constitution would find some objection. However, from the manner in which it was received, it is safe to say that the dress and waist cutters are pleased with the establishment of the Joint Board.

It was also on Monday last when the business agents were transferred to the new organization in this trade. Business Agent Stoller was put on the organization committee. His business will be the attendance of the shops over which the cutters alone have control, in addition, of course, to his other duties as organizer. Business Agents Settle and Wilder have been placed in the dress association and independent departments, respectively. Business Agent Sonnen remains in Local 10's office until after the elections.

Each of the business agents in the Joint Board has been given a district comprising some 60 shops. There is little doubt that as a result of the small number of shops given each representative a better control of the trade will result. It should be remembered in this connection that when the trade was controlled by the individual locals, the four business agents of Local 10 were given something like 300 shops each. That control was then more difficult is obvious since it was considered good work if a business agent, in addition to the handling of complaints, could complete his control in one season, or, twice a year. Under the present arrangement, with districts of only 60 shops, a control could be made easier.

Just now, the office of the dress and waist branch is busy with acquainting the cutters with the new change. Complaints are filed through this office and instructions are being issued to the rest of the agents of the Joint Board as to the nature of the cutters' grievances, the manner in which they should be handled, and how their interests can best be secured.

It is as yet a little too early to expect all the dress and waist cutters to be thoroughly familiar with the formation and methods of work of the Joint Board. Hence, the following few instructions should be borne in mind by them. The chairlady or chairman will have full authority in the shop.

Cutters will, as in the past, have their shop steward, but he is to be subordinate to the chairman of the entire shop. Cutters are to accept all orders and if they conflict with some of the rules of the Cutters' Union, they are to proceed to the office of Local 10 at the end of the day's work and report, where they will be advised as to their action. When the chairman of the shop or a representative of the Joint Board asks cutters for their books and working cards, they are to submit them for inspection. Last but not least, the chairman of the cutters, or the cutter himself, where there is only one, is to work in harmony and cooperation with the chairlady or chairman. Any other advice or instructions not outlined here may be obtained at the office of the Cutters' Union.

Just one more thing: Saturday afternoon or Sunday work is prohibited. If cutters are asked to work on these days or on holidays to which the workers are entitled with pay, they are to seek instruction of the office first before agreeing.

The next meeting of the Miscellaneous Division will be held on Monday, December 20th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. We expect that all the members of the Miscellaneous Division will be present at that meeting, so as to acquaint themselves with the new manager, Brother Joseph Weinstein.

Once more we wish to remind our members that elections of all offices in our union will take place on Saturday, December 18th, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. The polls will open at 12:30 P. M. and close at 6 P. M.

so that even those whose religious scruples will not permit them to vote on Saturday, will be able to come down, now that the time for voting has been extended to 6 P. M.

In order to vote, one must not owe more than twelve weeks' dues on the day of election. Dues are being accepted by the Finance Department for the period up till November 15th, even from those who have not as yet paid the second Defense Fund assessment of

\$5 so that there is really no excuse for anyone failing to vote in this very important election.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

ANOTHER ATTACK!

NICHOLA SACCO and BARTHOLOMEW VANZETTI, two Italian labor agitators are charged with a crime committed while they were miles from the scene.

This charge is the direct result of hatred of them by the Department of Justice for exposing its lawlessness.

They are hated by the manufacturers for agitating for better working conditions.

And the police — the police are unable to capture the real criminals, and a huge reward dangles before their eyes.

Money is needed for their defense and to spread the news of the frame-up to the workers of the country.

Actively engaged in their defense:

Italian Chamber of Labor.
American Civil Liberties Union.
Workers' Defense Union
and numerous other bodies.

Every dollar helps. Send what you can to

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE SUB-COMMITTEE,
WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION,

Room 405, 7 East 15th St.,

New York.

THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF A LABOR UNION.
A NEW AND UNIQUE INSTITUTION

131 EAST 17TH ST.

A CENTER FOR ALL SANITARY, MEDICAL AND HEALTH ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION LOCALS IN NEW YORK CITY TO SERVE THE HEALTH NEEDS OF THE HUNDRED THOUSAND GARMENT WORKERS

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLIED
CANTS TO THE I. L. G. W. U.

Examination and Treatment of Members of
Locals Entitled to Sick Benefits.

WORKERS COMPENSATION, FIRST
AID AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
OF INJURED

General and Specialist Clinics for Members
of Locals.

EX-RAY LABORATORIES

A MODERN, FULLY EQUIPPED DENTAL
CLINIC WITH EIGHT CHAIRS
OR UNIT.

Honest, ethical, skilled dentistry for members
at cost of labor and materials.

CO-OPERATIVE MEDICINE
AND DENTISTRY

A workers' diagnostic clinic. A workers'
health university. A workers' life extension
and prolongation institute.

THE HOME OF THE JOINT BOARD OF
SANITARY CONTROL

ALL HOUSED IN THE UNION HEALTH CENTER

bought, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of One Hundred Thousand Dollars by Locals
1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 23, 35 and 45.

IN SANITATION AND HEALTH AS WELL AS IN ECONOMICS THE SALVATION OF
THE WORKERS DEPENDS UPON THE WORKERS THEMSELVES

The Union Health Center is open for inspection daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D., Director.

HARRY WANDER, Chairman.

NEEDLE TRADE WORKERS ALLIANCE FORMED

(Continued from Page 1)
eration of unions of workers in the needle trades, and its executive agency shall consist of an Executive Council to be composed of three (3) members of each affiliated organization. From this Executive Council, the Alliance is to elect a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

2. Each union affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America is to preserve its autonomy as before. None of the component parts of the Alliance are to interfere in the internal affairs of the others, and the powers of the Executive Council are similarly limited.

3. The Alliance is to act in an advisory capacity for the various affiliated international unions with regard to strikes, lockouts, organizing work and trade matters, and is to assist the affiliated organizations in times of struggles with their employers by every means at its command.

The Alliance also adopted a resolution pledging its aid and encouragement to the cooperative movement undertaken by the Cloth Hat & Camakers' Union on an extensive scale.

Follow the Crowd to the Socialist Party Costume Ball

to be held
CHRISTMAS EVE.
(Friday, Dec. 24)

at PARKVIEW PALACE

110th St. & 3th Ave.

TICKETS 50c. (incl. war tax)

WARDROBE: 25c.

1. Prize for most original costume.
2. Large bouquet flowers to most popular person.
3. Beautifully Decorated Bazaar Booth.

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Mack Kanner & Millius,
136 Madison Ave.
M. Stern,
83 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen,
105 Madison Ave.
Julian Waist Co.,
15 East 32nd St.
Drexwell Dress Co.,
14 East 32nd St.
Regina Kobler,
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216 West 33rd St.
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Tickets on sale at the New York Call, Jewish Daily Forward, Socialist Branches, Rand School Office.

LADIES TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS OF LOCAL No. 3, ATTENTION!

LOCAL MEETING

will be held on

Tuesday, December 21st, 1920

at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St., at 7 P. M.

Brothers! At this meeting, the committee which was elected to our President, Brother Schlesinger, will render a full report. Try to be present on time, without fail.

AMALGAMATED LOCAL No. 3.

P. S. We want to call the attention of our members, to the fact that a certain group of men, have arranged a banquet for a few officials, without the knowledge or sanction of our Executive Board. We wish to state that we will not assume any responsibility for moneys or anything in connection with this affair. We would advise our members to spend their money for more essential things.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

Elections for all offices will take place Saturday, December 18th, 1920, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Polls open at 12:30 and close 6 P. M.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, December 20th
GENERAL: Monday, December 27th.
CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, January 3rd.
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, January 10th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.